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GENERAL NEWS.

PALATRA, Fln, is to have a \$200,000

NORTH CAROLINA has sixty-four cotton THERE is a Mormon church at Aber-

THE salted mul et trade of Florida

In East Mississippi Devon cattle are

PEANUT growing in Florida is being varmly advocated.

Ter ruling price of oranges in Tampa, \$10 per thousand.

THE Assessed valuation of property in Texas is \$520,000,000. THERE are nine negroes in the new

legislature of Virginia.

The domestication of buffalo calves is be attempted in Arkansas.

It is asserted that no other state can ke such a show in coal as Alabama THERE are over 50,000 miles of unbroken pine forest in Southeast Georgia,

THERE are only forty-seven counties Georgia in which it is lawful to sell Texas is said to produce about oneall the cotton raised in the United

A Socrety for the Prevention of Cruelty Animals has been organized in Chat-

A corron compress, gas works and a treet railway are being constructed at

A LAND syndicate has bought 60,000 es of land in Clay county, Mississippi,

Twenty cotton mills in Alabama are aying an average of fifteen per cent per um in dividends,

THE St. James Hotel at Tallahassee exchanging its entire corps of black wants for white ones. COOKEVILLE, Tenn., bids fair to be-

ome an oil region. Three wells sunk here recently have struck oil. THE United States Court in Savannah

sdvertising for "good, honest and reponsible men" to act as jurors. A GLASS factory will be established in

little Rock. The building will cost 10,000, exclusive of the real estate. THE plans for the Exposition building Birmingham have been approved by

Upon the recent visit of the agent of the nerican Bible Society to Weakley

unty, Tenn., 750 families were found THE Rome (Ga.) cotton factory, which s been in operation eighteen months,

as doubled its machinery, and now runs Ir is now claimed that the couth is ting to be the best market in the

orld for machinery and mechanical apmees of all kinds. FROM an orange tree owned by Captain takes, of Lake City, Florida, he sold worth of fruit last season. He will

better this season. Two HUNDRED thousand dollars' worth gold dust has been shipped to the hiladelphia mint from the Coco Creek old mines in Tennessee.

A COMPANY of Indiana capitalists are atemplating the erection of a jute facry at Memphis. The building and mahinery will cost \$150,000.

THE State Controller of Florida has ecided that merchants selling brandied eaches, cherries, e.c., must pay the reil liquor dealers' license.

THE ore from the Magruder silver ine in Washington county, Ga., assays bout \$48 to the ton. A smelter is to be u up at the mine very soon.

Texas farmers sold last year \$59,000,-00 worth of cotton, \$53,000 worth of attle, \$7,000,000 worth of wool and mut-, and \$1,000,000 worth of horses and

THE electric light company of Savanhas resolved to rebuild their towers and continue business. \$25,000 in bonds will be placed on the market to secure

de for that purpose. THE Little Rock University, now apching completion, will be the finest brick building in the State of Arkansas d one of the largest and most con-

ient in the Southwest. Ax appropriation of \$150,000 was ted for the new extension to the Unimity of Alabama. This extension will amodate over 300 students and will ald greatly to the usefulness of the Uni-

Ma. W. M. Dukes, of Lake City, Fla., as an orange tree on his place that sures five feet and three inches in umference three feet above the and, and the oranges gathered this n nearly all reclaimed from the

THE apple crop of Virginia is so large a season that purchasers are unable to d barrels, and the fruit is being loaded bulk on the cars. One gentleman on Baltimore last week bought 20,000

ear from it sold for \$67. BANUEL MACKEY, of New South Wales, eared 1,500,000 sheep last year, and his year he expects to have 2,500,000. dis lands run 700 miles in one direction, ad comprise 5,000,000 acres, and have

On account of the drouth, which seems is considered excellent. The yield is ex-

rich by discovering six new veins of coal. Each of t ese veins leads into the center of the mountain, where it is almost a

New ORLEANS claims to be the best port in the United States, and the papers of that city do not hesitate to mention that fact occasionally. The jetties are supposed to be in successful operation; at any rate they have provided a channel through which the steam hip Silverton passed the other day, drawing twentyfive feet of water. The Silverton carried out a cargo equal in bulk to 13,780 bales. The Silverton, by the way, has been engaged to lay the new cable for James Gordon Bennett and J. W. Mackay.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE waters around Florida, the Mediterranean and the Bahamas supply most of the sponges. The Florida p nge is coarse and cheap. That from the Mediterranean is used in surgery, but the fine-t and costlicst sponge is from the Bahamas. The harvest of sponges lasts about eight months in the year, and during that time skillful divers make as much as \$10 a day each gathering them. It requires from twelve to fourteen months for a sponge to get its growth.

According to General Ladeau, our minister to Cuba, the trade relations between the little island and the United States could not be in a worse condition, Owing to our nearness to Cuba, American merchants should have almost a monopoly of trade, but the existing tarifl rates practically shut them out, while he states that flour from this country is | Cincinnati, has as many millions as he he Board of Arrangements and bids ad- first shipped to Spain, thence to Cuba, has fingers on his right hand. John and sold for considerable less than that which is sent direct to the island.

THE first ground was broken in Pul man, Ill , three years ago, and now it ba-6,000 inhabitants. It has a lesson for Atlanta in its waterworks and its sewerage. The system of sewerage is admirable. The refuse of the town flows to an immense cistern under the water tower. The steam power is used to pump the sewerage to the town farm of 15,000 acres which is thus irrigated and enriched. The profiton the farm under this system of culture when it had only sixty acres was \$8,500. This land was considered exhausted and worthless. The success of this experiment suggests a new use and value for city sewerage.

ADULTERATION of food is a growing disgrace in the United States where the people eat more impure and unwholesome matter than anywhere else in the world. As long as the black art was confined to the luxuries it made little difference, but the necessaries of life are now tampered by some of its most cunning tricks. The many adulterations of flour and sugar represent a vast amount of vicious enterprise. Startling analyses and repeated exposures of these frauds seem only to increase the daring energy of their perpetrations The baby born in a poor American family to-day starts life with the prospect of eating far more than the proverbial peck of dist said to be destined for every human stomach.

THE Chinese Minister at Washington says he has received many tenders of service from ex-officers of the union and confederate armies, but he has told them all that their acceptance or rejection rests with the home viceroys. He does not think the trouble with France admits of mediation, which would naturally result in a compromise. China, he says, cannot accept a compromise in a case that involves the integrity of her territory and the control or her own subjects. His country, he adds, does not dread a war with France. Her army is wel officered by European soldiers of experience and capaci y, and its equipment is up to modern standards. The reported mediation of the United States is, therefore, believed to be without foundation. China is probably ready to fight, and she counts, no doubt, on a long war and the creation of expenses that the French people will not be apt to stand up to.

Witt E cotton and grain are moving across the water as rapidly as at some other periods, the exports of provisions are unprecedented, and there are no indications of a decreased movement. The exports of fresh beef are more than doubled, while there has been a handsome increase in the amount of bacon and hams exported. Lard and pork also show increased figures. The totals for

parrels in Augusta county at prices rang. October are wonderful. Fresh beef, which in the same month last year, amounted to 3,000,000 pounds, runs up to be prevalent all over the country, the to nearly 13,000,000 pounds. Bacon orange crop of Florida is maturing slowly, shows an increase for the month 22,000,and the fruit is somewhat smaller than 000 pounds, or a total of 27,000,000 usual, but the prospect for a good crop pounds, while the export of hams is three times greater than that of last pected to be much larger than last year's, year, or over 3,000,000 pounds. The ex-CHATTANOOGA Times: At Dayton the port of pork in October was 8,000,000 Coal and Iron Company have struck it | pounds, as compared with 3,000,000 pounds in 1882. Tallow shares in the general increase. During the month of October there were 6,000,000 pounds exsolid mass of fine coal. About 200,000 ported, an improvement of 4,000,000 bushels per day will be taken out of these | pounds over the corresponding period | of last year, and for the twelve months there were 52,000,000 pounds exported. an increase of 11,000,000 pounds over that of 1882. The total value of provisions and tallow for the twelve months ending October 31 was nearly \$99,000,-000, while for 1882 it is \$86,000,000.

It is cold comfort to talk of money, but this country has so many rich men that they constitute one of the staple themes of gossip. Everybody knows about the Vanderbilts, the Astors and Jay Gould. In the class of smaler fortunes are some names worth mentioning The wealthiest men in Philadelphia are said to be Frank Drexel, L V. quinine monopo ist, W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, is known everywhere for his charities. Giving with a lavish hand has not left his fortune less than \$4,000,-000. Joseph Willard ranks next in the District of Columbia, and scrupulously conceals the amount of his lucre. Fred. Ames, of Boston, is credited with \$20,-000,000, and John M. Forbes, of the same city, scuffles along on \$15,000,000. Cleveland has her John D. Rockafeller, with \$15,000,000, Cyrus McCormick, of Chicago rates along near those figures, and J. H. Wade, of Chicago, has about half as much. Some people say Phil Armour is the richest man in Chicago, but he gambles heavily and his figure is uncertain Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, flies among the Great Britain and Germany get every- king bees with \$40,000,000. Henry Shaw thing. As an instance of the effect of leads the St. Louis list with \$8,000,000, the unjust laws against American goods, and is a bachelor. David Swinton, of millionaires. The richest of these is A. S. Abell, of the Baltimore Sun, who must have nearly \$20,000,000. Ross Winans divides into two parts. has hardly less. The richest man in Richmond is James B. Pace with \$15,-000,000. W. B. Smith, of Charleston, has over a million Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, is put down at all figures from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Ed. Richard

A Lesson in Boxing.

"Pa told my chum and me that it was no harm to learn to box, cause we could defend ourselves, and he said he used to be a holy terror with the boxing gloves when he was a boy, and he has been giving us lessons. Well, he is no slouch now I tell you, and handles himself pretty well for a church member. I read in the paper how Zach Chandler played it on Conkling by getting Jem Mace, the prize fighter, to knock him silly, and I asked pa if he wouldn't let me bring a poor boy, who had no father to teach him boxing, to our house to earn to box, and pa said certainly, fetch him along. He said he would be glad to do anything for a poor orphan. So I went down in the Third ward and got an Irish boy by the name of Duffy, who can knock the socks off of any boy in the ward. He fit a prize fight once. It would have made you laugh to see pa tell him how to hold his hands and how to guard his face. He told Duffy not to be afraid, but to strike out and hit for keeps. Duffy said he was afraid pa would get mad if he hit him, and pa said, 'Nonsense, boy, knock me down if you can, and I will laugh ha! ha!' Well, Duffy he hauled back and gave pa one in the nose and another in both eyes, and cuffed him on the ear and punched him in the stomach, and lammed him in the mouth and made his teeth bleed, and then he gave him a side-winder in both eyes, and pa pulled off the boxing gloves and grabbed a chair, and we adjourned and went down stairs as though there was a panic. I haven't seen pa since. Was his eye very black?

"Black? I should say so," said the grocery man. "And his nose seemed to be trying to look in his left ear. He was at the market buying beefsteak to put on it."-Peck's Sun.

Texas Fever.

Allerton, the Chicago cattle dealer. denies that there is pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States. He They have been locking up cattle in native yards or fields formerly occupied by tick-covered Texas steers. When the texas cattle are shipped to the East many of them are covered with little nests of 'ticks,' or bugs, and these insects fall off to the ground and crawl over the grass. It the herds are changed, as they usually are, it often happens that the native cattle get into the Texas pastures. The native cattle cat the grass covered with these poisonous green ticks, and in a short time get sick and show symptoms of what is termed pleuro-pneumonia. But it is It is easily not pleuro-pneumonia enred. Give a steer a lot of green corn, and see how quickly this dreadful thing they talk about will disappear,

GETTING OUT OF THE ARMY.

Young Men Enlist, and Why They Wish to Be Free Again. Washington Letter in Philadelphia Record.)

Mothers and fathers are constantly

applying to the Secretary of War for discharge of their sons from the army. As a result he has to talk to a dozen or two agonized parents every day. As a rule they represent that their sons were under lawful age when they enlisted. If they can prove this their sons are discharged. When they can't they complain that it is unjust to hold a young man to a contract which he concluded impulsively in a moment of despiration. Sometimes it was the result of money troubles, sometimes of love troubles, and sometimes of family troubles. You would imagine, if you heard all these tales, that this was the popular method of committing suicide. Most of our young soldiers appear to have taken up arms because of a sea of troubles. In almost every case the young man is just about to desert. He sees nothing before him in the army but the slavish monotonous life of a soldier without a cent and without a future. He sees about him, if he is in the West, as he usually is, splendid possibilities for a young They want to get out of the army. They want to get at the possibilities. So they write to their people in the East that they will desert unless they are honorably discharged from the army by a certain day. Thereupon the half-frantic mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts flock to the War Williamson and William Weightman, the Department. The War Department holds on like grim death to the few soldiers it has. The army grows smaller day by day. A year's desertions decimate it as a battle would. There are only 20,000 men in all. They are dropping out by twos, threes, dozens every The fascinating recruiting agents do not charm enough recruits to make up for the losses. So the War Department fights for its soldiers as its soldiers ought to fight for it. When they desert they are chased, if enough soldiers remain in the garrison. If the deserters are caught they are tried by court-martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the military prison at Fort Leaven-worth, Kan. At the expiration of his term of imprisonment he is dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States. I would advise young men to keep out of the army, until at least the army grows better. Perhaps it will never grow better unless they grow better, and unless more of them

Bacteria.

Bacteria have their name from their rod-like shape. They are vegetation so minute as to be visible only by the aid 000,000. The south furnishes very few | of powerful microscopes. They multiply by division, each rod separating into two parts. Then each part speedily becomes a complete whole, but soon

It will be seen what countless numbers must result. The view has been extensively adopted that these micro scopic vegetations are the actual poison that produces most infectious diseases Prof. Lionel Beale, F. R. S., knighted for his attainments in microscopy and medicine, is not prepared to accept this, son, of Mississippi, is the largest cotton We present a condensed statement of planter in the word, and has \$5,000,000. his views.

The tongue is constantly covered by whole forests of bacteria. Millions pass into the stomach whenever we swallow. It is the same with all animals. Every vegetable and fruit and leaf also contains countless numbers. So does the air we breathe and the water we drink. All disintegration and decay facilitates the growth of this minute vegetation.

It is certain now, that bacteria in large quantities are constantly passing into the alimentary canal of men and animals without doing harm. There is probably not a part of the body of any one of us, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, where their germs are not present. So small are they that they pass freely into the substance of every organ. They exist within us, even in the blood, without disturbing us in any

In disease their numbers are vastly increased. "I have seen every part of the stomach, the small and large tines, filled with curdled milk which, when placed under the microscope seemed to be almost composed of bac teria. But this probably did not origin ate the disorder, but resulted from the prior diseased state of the secretions. It is still an open question whether infections diseases originate from some special kind of death-carrying bacteria; or from practices wholly independent of all such organisms. Though some evidence has been adduced in favor of the first hypothesis, many new facts must be discovered before the problem

The following is the formal report of all seriousness, on a pension claim. It need not be stated that the letter critic of the division returned it with instructions to the writer:

tions to the writer:
Sin: In the claim for invalid pension, No. 389,983, of Jacob Fresh, 3d independent Ohio cavalry volunteers, the claimant alleges that he was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with his saber for a distance of five miles, near Huttonville, Va., July 2, 1863, and that, while in said fight, he was cut in the right arm and shot in the left arm and leg. The claim is inadmissible without further and more definite information. The claimant is therefore required, with the return of this letter, to sta e, under oath, what caused him to get into a fight with his saber; what kind of a gaber was it he got into a fight with; how he into a fight with his saber; what kind or a saber was it he got into a fight with; how he happened to have a hand-to-hand fight with it; whether he had hands; whether there were any witnesses present during the fight; how ne managed to get shot while highting with his saber; whether it was a shooting saber; whether he believes the saber shot him; whether it shot anybody else; whether he shot it; how many shots were fired, who fired the first shot; whether the soldier was in the habit of fighting his saber; how long a time he fought it, and whether he should be shown by competent testimony whether the soldier shot the saber or the saber shot the soldier. It should also be shown whether they fought for a distance of five miles apart or the saber was five miles long. Very respectfully

THE JOKER'S BUDGET. WHAT WE FIND IN THE HUMOROUS PAPERS TO SMILE OVER.

WASTED A WHIPPING.

I know a pair of boys beside whom even Helen's Babies must have dwindled and grown tame. Naughty, wilful, mischievous, loving little scamps. They were at times as soundly thrashed as a rather soft-hearted father would permit. For a time they would mind; but they "wouldn't stay minded," to use a childish expression, Nothing seemed so forcible a method of punishment as tak-

ing away their spending-money-a few pennies each day, For some particularly grievous offense this was resorted to two or three days before the Fourth of July, and great was their grief and indignation.

Very early the next morning the father, who had visited this upon them, was awakened by hearing them at the chamber door crying.

"Oh, papa!"

"Boys-go back to your room !" "Oh, papa—dear papa—won't you please give us our pennies and go back to the whippings?

Dar is a hundred seekers arter money that dar is one seeker arter happiness. We ain't got no respeck fur de stingy man, nor fur de feller what flings his A man's awkward shape ain't no argu-

ment agin his 'preciation ob de finer pints ob life. A ole black bear ain't putty, but he's powerful fon' ob honey. De possom was neber thought ter hab much sense, but he's mighty smart, He has fooled many a man in pretendin' like he was dead, while the coon, what

all ob de animals call jedge, r'ars aroun' an' neber fails ter git burt. I has often heerd dat de bes' is de cheapes'. Dis doan' hole good in all cases, fur I'll be dinged of de cheapes' way ter lib is de bes'. A man mont tel me dat bread an' ingons is better des bread, meat, 'baters on' ingone, but I

wouldn't belebe him. It's mighty strange, but de biggest s'aners in de worl' believes in de eber-lastin fire ob de debil. I has knowed many a good man what didn't believe dat de debil was half sich a powerful feller as de preachers said, an' I has knowed many a thief dat believed eberything he was told about de ole man, I ain't got much confidence in dat ligion what is based on fear. A convict may work mighty hard 'case de oberseer is lookin', but de work is neber done as well as if he wan't to'ced ter do it .-

Arkansaw Traveler. PRATERNAL TIES.

to know how strong the fraternal ties of such a club should be considered. How far was he obligated?

"Brother Chewso," replied the presi-dent, "I will read de follerin' fur your

"1. All meet heah on terms of equality, but de member who blacks stoves an' saws wood am not 'spected to be se familiar as to ask de barber airnin' \$17 per week to lend him his toof-pick.

"2. If you find a brudder in distress aid bim. Dar am no perticuler objeckshun to takin' a mortgage on his stove in case he wants to borry fo' dollars in cash, but give him a little show before

"3. Excuse a brudder's faults as fur as von kin, but arter he has spit on your butes about three times you kin conclude dat he aches to be licked. "4 Speak well of each odder; avoid

wrangles an' slander; be ready to give good advice; encourage sobriety an' in dustry, but doan' let a man kick yer dog simply bekase he sits on de stool you in Paradise Hall."-Detroit

USING A FIRE ESCAPE.

The other day a prominent citizen of Detroit, says the Free Press, who has been greatly interested in the subject of fire-escapes, was inspecting a building on East Woodbridge street which had just been equipped with balconies and ladders, and he summed up his opinion with:

"Well, sir, there's no need of an accident here in case of fire. All any emplovee has to do is to coolly step from a window to one of the balconies and de end in perfect safety."

At one o'clock Saturday afternoon this same citizen was in the same building when some rags took fire on the fourth floor, a smudge arose, and an alarm was sounded for the steamers. "Fire ! fire !" was echoed through the building, and the employees rushed for

the stairs like frightened sheep.

The eminent citizen lost his legs as soon as he heard the cry-ran twice around the room without seeing the open door, and finally brought up at a window. The sash was hung on weights, and yet he pushed, pulled and tugged in vain, and finally lowered the top sash and climbed over. As he descended to the second balcony he left one coat-tail young pension examiner, presented in on a nail, broke his watch chain, and took a tumble which landed him on his back, and he was there yelling "fire!" when the engines came up. He had to be helped through a window and down stairs, and when a heartless wretch in the crowd asked him how long he had practiced the "escaping" business, he

replied:
"None o' your business, sir! Driver,

A NEAT RETORT.

Mr. Falls, a well-known Irish sportsman, happened one day to ride down a hound. The irascible but witty master attacked him in no very measured lan-

guage.
"Sir," was the reply, "I'd have you recollect that I am Mr. Falls, of Dunrannon. The answer was ready: "I don't care if you are Mr. Falls, of Ningara, you sha'n't ride over my hounds.'

THE New Orleans Picayune says that "genius does not require clean linen." Perhaps not, but we always feel more comfortable in it.—Buffalo

A TRAP FOR SEVEN.

WESTERN DESCRIPTION OF AN IN-CIDENT IN REAL LIFE OUT THERE. low Seven Well Armed Men Were Cleaned Out by Two-The Painful Silence Which Ensued.

Catch a rat in a trap and he will fight rap a man and—well, you can't rely on

It's according to the trap. In the heavy stage-coach as we roll out of Leadville are seven men. One is an army officer who has half a dozen scars to prove his bravery. Cut off from his command on the plains last summer by a score of Indians he entrenched himself and fought the band off until help arrived. Two of the others are desperadoes who have killed their men, Three of the ot hers are stalwart miners, each armed with two revolvers, and they look as if they would prove ugly custom-

ers in a row. The seventh man might do some shooting on a pinch, but he hopes there will be no pinch. In the crowd are ten revolvers, two derringers, three repeating rifles and four or five bowie-knives; and there is perfect good feeling as the stage rells along. It is tacitly understood that the army officer is to assume command in case the coach is attacked, and that all are to keep cool and fire to

It is ten o'clock in the morning. The windows are down and the passengers are smoking and talking and seeking for comfortable positions. The coach has just reached the top of a hill, when every horse is suddenly pulled up.
"If it's a b'ar we'll have some fun,"

growled one of the miners, as he put his head out of the window. "If it's a robber, gimme the fust pop at him," whispered one of the despera-

does.

No one could say what the trouble vas when a wiry little chap, about five feet six inches tall, with black eyes and hair, clean face and thin lips, appeared at the left-hand door with a cocked revolver in either hand and said:

"Gents, I am sorry to disturb you, but I've got to make a raise this morn-Please leave your shooters and elimb down here, one at a time."

It was sudden. It was so sudden that

it took ten seconds to understand the drift of his remarks. Then every eye turned to the right-hand door, and the two revolvers held by a second robber were seen at the open window. It was a trap. The rats were caught, and would

they fight?
"Gents, I'm growing a leetle impatient," continued the first robber, "and I want to see the procession begin to

Let's see. The captain was to lead us, and we were to be cool and fire to kill. But the captain was growing white around the mouth, and nobody had a ing to fight. One of the miners opened the door and descended, and the other six humbly followed. The seven were drawn up in line across the road, and while one robber held his shooter on the

line he coolly observed to his partner: "Now, William, remove the weapons from the coach and then search these gentlemen.

ordered to hold his hands above his head. and whatever plunder was taken from their pockets was dropped into William's Four gold watches, two diamond pins, a telescope, a diamond ring, a gold badge and \$1,200 in cash changed hands in ten minutes. Not a man had a word to say. The driver of the coach did not leave his seat and was not interfered with. When the last man had been plundered, the genteel Dick Turpin ob-

served kindly:
"You are the most decent set of men I ever robbed, and if times weren't so darned hard I'd make each of you a present of \$10. Now, then, climb back your places, and the coach will go

The crowd got in and the vehicle resumed its journey. Not a weapon, a timepiece or a dollar had been saved. Seven well armed men had been cleaned out by two, and not a shot fired nor a wound given. Mile after mile was passed in silence, and finally the seventh man, the one who might fight on a pinch but didn't, plaintively suggested:

"Can't some of you gentlemen think of a few remarks which would be apropos No one could, and the silence was re-

sumed -Scattle Post-Intelligencer. Lincoln in Richmond.

After Richmond had fallen into the

hands of the Federal forces the Cabinet room of the Capitol was kept in exactly the same condition as when occupied by Jeff Davis. Pre-ident Lincoln, it will be remembered, arrived the day after the surrender, and while watking through the building, inspecting the headquarters of the Confederacy, came to this room. Godfeey Weitzel, who was in charge, said; "Mr. President, this is the clair occupied by President Davis." and motioned the President to sit down. It was a trying moment, and those present expected to see a look of triumph in his face as he performed the act which signalized the complete down-fall of the Rebellion. Mr. Lincoln approached wearily, sat down without a word, and as his great head fell into his broad hands there was an oppressive silence. His mind seemed to be wandering back through the dark years of bloodshed and carnage. He saw visions of death, of broken family circles, loss of treasure, and the little mounds that dot the South under which sleep the Northern dead. He did not utter a word, but heaved a deep sigh, and even to this day the warriors who his presence at the time tell the story with tears in their eyes .- Washington

"The Chinese must go!" is now a Salt Lake City shibboleth. An ordinance is before the Common Council for compelling the wash-houses to remove ontside the city limits. John explains the matter thus: "Chinaman he tend own business; he washee clothes, and he hab no one, two, three wives, alle same Mormion; Mormion he wantee us away so we makee no money, sabe? Wantee tex us likee church makee pay tidlings.

COMMUNISM IN AFRICA.

ome of the Pleasures of Living Where There Is Free Ownership of Land. The traveler coming fresh from

Europe into Damaraland, says C. G. Bintner, in the Popular Science Monthly, is struck by the complete communistic freedom with which every man appropriates the land and its natural products. Roads have been worn through the thickets by footmen, and the heavy ox wagons, and the chief villages are connected by a kind of highway, but no one is obliged to keep the road if he does not want to. They are of no more significance than the zebra or rhinoceros tracks which led to the drinking places before man appeared in the country; and there is no reason why the traveler should not make a new road at pleasure. The pasturage is free for the teamster's nungry cattle, the wood for the fire needed to cook his supper. If a stray spark sets the grass on fire no one thinks of complaining; if a hunter commits devastation among the game, the native may grumble at the waste, but he will not imagine that his rights are trespassed upon, or venture to interfere with the proceedings. The game is as much the stranger's as his. If one sees a spot that pleases him he is at liberty to settle upon it and build himself a house there. If any objection is made to the stranger, nothing worse happens than that something unreasonable is de-manded of him in the same way that people in other parts of the world are not ashamed to overreach strangers; this is not so easily done, however, if the intruder is a native or a member of the same tribe, and even if a stranger, if he does not allow himself to be scared away, is at last permitted to remain undisturbed. Whoever settles in any particular spot must, however, expect that other persons, finding it well supplied with water and pasturage, will bring their herds there too; and it is the practice of the Herero, when they wish to get rid of an unwelcome neighbor, notwithstanding their communism, to bring up so many herds and establish so many cattle ranges about his house that he becomes disgusted with the frequent intrusions and is obliged to go away from the exhausted tract. Some of the Herero chiefs have recently begun to drive single settlers away by force, but they are actuated by ulterior political views. The people are not disposed to grudge a stranger the particular spot of land he occupies, but they wish to drive foreigners out of the country altogether.

The Breeches Bible.

Mr. W. R. Hubbard, of Hamilton, Mass., has in his possession an interesting old Bible. The title page of the title page of the New Testament reads: "The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated out of Greeke by Theod. Beza; with brief summaries and expositions upon the hard places by the said Author Isac Camar and P. Losaler Villervis. Englished by L. Thomson. Together with the annotations of Fr. Inndus upon the Revelation of St. John. Imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, 1609," The blank page at the beginning of the Old Testament has the following inscription: "Jacob Averell, Juny, His Bible, had it Bound June 13, 1761, prise 2£, 15s, 0d." Jacob Averell, Junr. this hand and pen of mine which may Let you know that I was born in the year 1729."
"William Hubbard's Bible Bought at Auction April 5th A. D. 1813, Daniel Bixby, auctioneer, it being the property of Jacob Averell, Deceased. This edition of the Bible is that commonly called "The Bishop's Bible," which was first published in 1568, forty-three years before our present version, which was first published in 1611. It has the distinction also of being called "The Breeches Bible," on account of the word 'breeches" being used in the 7th verse of the 3d chapter of Genesis, instead of the word "apron," used in the present version. The old version reads as follows; "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaves together and made themselves breeches." This is accompanied by a queer marginal note. The 20th verse of the same chapter says: "And the man called his wives name Hena, because she was the mother of all liuing."

The Effect of Chicago Sand-Bagging

"I have a case of pulsating ex-oph-thalmus at the Michael Reese Hospital," said Dr. Boerne Bethman to a reporter.
"There have been but ten cases of the disease reported in America. Very few disease reported in America. Very few physicians ever met with a case. I have been fortunate enough to see one patient before this. My subject is a young man who was waylaid and sand-bagged. He has suffered most from the throbbing in his eyes and the veins running back over his forehead, which are greatly distended, and the terrible pains in his head. Both eyes are abnormally swollen and protruding, and rmally swollen and protruding, and the left one is turned toward the nose. causing him to see double. I account for his suffering and present condition on the ground that ex-ophthalmus was produced by the blows he received on the back of the head. The internal carotid artery, which carries blood to the brain, and the large vein which carries blood from the brain to the heart run closely together for about an inch at the base of the skull, Well, where the blows were received a slight fracture of the skull took place, and a spicula of bone was driven through the vein and artery, so that the b blood to the brain, on the one hand, the exhausted blood to the heart on other. The stagnation thus about is responsible for the put the throbbing in the head, the stof the veins, etc. Unless this dit is relieved the patient will die o plexy."—Chicago News.

The merchant said he had some pretty good bar soap at home, and the interview